



ROTARY!

Which are positively the TWO BEST SELF FEEDING BASE BURNING in the market.

He has also a full and complete line of

HEATING

AND

COOKING STOVES!

Hardware, Nails, Glass, Etc., Etc.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Sept. 5, 1876—dwtf

Warren & Durfee

Abstracts of Title

INSURANCE,

REAL ESTATE

Conveyancing Office.

300

TOWN LOTS!

FOR SALE,

ON EASY TERMS.

October 28, 1876—dwtf

OVERMIRE & KAUFMAN,

REAL ESTATE,

Insurance, Loan

COLLECTING AGENTS.

MONEY LOANED,

Notes Bought and Sold.

Houses Rented,

and Taxes Paid.

Special Attention given to Renting Houses.

OFFICE:

OVER THE DECATUR NATIONAL BANK

MARCH 11, 1876—dwtf

JAMES.

LOCK HOSPITAL,

Cor. FRANKLIN

& WASHINGTON

STREETS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State for the purpose of relieving the poor of all diseases, and of curing the most complicated and dangerous diseases.

It is known by most persons in the city as the best of the kind.

Age and experience in the successful treatment of all diseases, and of curing the most complicated and dangerous diseases.

Office hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Consultation free.

Call or write.

DECATUR FURNITURE CO.

May 4, 1876—dwtf

CELEBRATED

DECATUR WOOD PUMPS

From their Factory at wholesale prices, for

CASH, as follows:

No. 1—Well Pumps, \$1.25.

No. 2—Stock "large, 4.50.

No. 3—Well " " 3.75.

No. 4—Cistern " " 3.50.

No. 5— " " " 3.50.

Porcelain Cylinders, \$2.00 extra.

Tubing, 10 cents per foot, etc., &c.

Don't buy a PUMP until you examine

our stock and prices

Decatur Furniture Co.

May 4, 1876—dwtf

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Decatur Daily Republican.

VOL. 5.

DECATUR, ILL. TUESDAY, SEPT. 5 1876.

NO. 136

POST OFFICE HOURS.

Office open at 7 A. M.; closes at 5 P. M.

Money order and Registering office open

from 7:30 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE

For Terre Haute, on Ill. M. R. R. 9:30 A. M.

West and St. Louis, on T. W.

East and Chicago, on T. W. & W. 10:30 A. M.

East and Chicago, on T. W. & W. 11:30 A. M.

Peoria, on Ill. M. R. R. 1:00 P. M.

Monticello and Champaign, on

T. W. & W. 2:30 P. M.

Chicago and St. Louis, on T. W. & W. 3:00 P. M.

Lafayette and East, on T. W. & W. 3:30 P. M.

St. Louis, on Ill. M. R. R. 4:00 P. M.

MAILS ARRIVE

From South and St. Louis, 5:45 A. M.

Lafayette, on T. W. & W. 5:45 A. M.

Peoria, on Ill. M. R. R. 5:45 A. M.

East and Chicago, on T. W. & W. 5:45 A. M.

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An oriental traveler describes this

way scene, witnessed on historic shores:

"Our steamer landed on a beach, which

was the port of Antioch, where the dis-

ciples were first called Christians. There

was not a town at the water's edge, no

people, no wharf. The passengers and

the merchandise were put ashore in

high chairs, which ran up into the sand.

A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay

on the beach, ready to transport the

goods into the interior. Among the

articles landed were boxes marked J

C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,

showing that they contained medicines

and whence they came. These with

other goods were hoisted on the backs

of camels for transportation to Antioch.

Thus the skill of the west sends back

its remedies to heal the maladies of

populations that inhabit these eastern

shores, whence our spiritual manna

came."—Windsor, Vt., Chronicle.

A touching incident is reported from

Chattanooga. An utter stranger called

on a respectable farmer last week, and

asked him if his house had not been

robbed during the war. The farmer

replied that it had. "I, said the stranger,

"was one of a marauding party that

did it. I took a little silver looker."

"That looker," said the farmer, "had

been worn by my dear child." "Here it is,"

replied the stranger, visibly affected.

"I am rich. Let me make restitution.

Here are \$20 for your little son." He

National Republican Ticket.

For President, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
For Vice President, WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, SHERIDAN M. CULLOM, of Sangamon.
For Lieutenant Governor, ANDREW S. HANCOCK, of Cook.
For Secretary of State, GEORGE H. HARTLOW, of Tazewell.

For Auditor of Public Accounts, THOMAS B. NEEDLES, of Washington.

For Treasurer, EDWARD RUTZ, of St. Clair.

For Attorney General, JAMES K. EDWARDS, of Lee.

For Congress, JOSEPH G. CANNON, of Vermilion county.

For Member of the Board of Equalization, WILLIAM T. MOFFETT, of Macon county.

Legislative Ticket.
For Representatives, THOMAS J. ABEL, of Macon county.

WM. L. CHAMBERS, of De Witt co.

Republican County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court, E. McLELLAN.

For Sheriff, MARTIN FORSTMEYER.

For State's Attorney, JOSIAH BROWN.

For Coroner, DR. CASS CHENOWETH.

From the Bloomington papers we learn that the people of that congressional district are having the same difficulty in finding out who Mr. Stevenson supports for president—Tilden or Cooper—as we have in this district in ascertaining who Mr. Black supports.

It would seem that the candidates and leaders of the different factions of the opposition have a secret understanding, and that by this cowardly policy they hope to fool somebody. They will discover that the rank and file will not endorse such knavery, and that cowardice so detestable will be jointly rebuked at the polls.

EX-Secretary BRISTOW, in a recent speech, said, "The democratic party can no more be trusted than a lean and hungry wolf to guard a sheep fold." And this is the man the democrats have been trying to make a martyr of.

TALK no more about beating swords into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks; there is still greater transformation noted at Whitewater, Wis., where a distillery has been converted into a soap factory.

DURING Grant's administration the public debt has been reduced \$626,023,915. The government has, therefore, lived within its income and a good deal more. The debt which the country under a Republican administration, has so largely reduced notwithstanding hard times, was contracted in consequence of the Democratic rebellion.

GRN. N. P. BANKS, a Liberal Republican in 1872, says: "Elevate the Democratic party to power, with its present following, and you open the door to the old rebel element, and subject the government to danger from it, and undo the work of the years following the war."

GRN. BLACK is looked upon as a "black sheep" by the citizens of every political creed in this country and his vote in this county will be small. Right years ago he was the butt of every political joke and campaign song. At this time, while making an open air speech to a Democratic assembly here, two young ladies stepped up to the stand and tendered him a couple of large slices of buttered bread. From that time on he was called "bread and butter."—Tuscola Journal.

POMEROY'S Democrat says: "Several parties were prominent as Tilden delegates to the St. Louis Convention are breaking out rather early, and may lose a better chance than a mere grab at the 'bar'." First there was Semler, a county treasurer up in Wisconsin, who promised the whole German vote to Tilden at St. Louis. Well, he snuck about \$15,000 of the people's money in wine and women, and was recently captured (dead drunk) in Omaha. Then came two or three other defaulting delegates, whose names do not occur to us at this moment.

And now it is the Hon. Sam McBride, county clerk and treasurer of the school fund in Pueblo county, Colorado. He has gone to hunt Tweed, but his bondsmen will not be satisfied. The excuse that the money was lost in speculation, does not satisfy them. He was one of the delegates appointed by the St. Louis convention to notify Tilden of his nomination.

DEMOCRACY.

DECATUR, Sept. 4, 1876.

EDS. REPUBLICAN:—In the way of saying of the democratic press and party and its wailing teachings are about as much needed to convince the people of their professed honesty as the few errors of the republican administration. Take the Chicago Times for instance, which before the St. Louis convention bitterly opposed Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, but support the ticket now; and a more self-condemned sheet cannot be found this side of purgatory. June 24th the Times charges the republican party that notwithstanding they had a two thirds majority in Congress, the managers of the confederate-bourbon alliance had conspired one of the longest sessions of congress in trying to the almost total neglect of the public interest, to accumulate a supply of party capital which would enable them to get possession of the government. They set out upon the old plan of combining southern prejudice and fanaticism.

Now the Times is wallowing in the same political cess pool of depravity, and asks the people to support a ticket which it has declared would "advertise its own political depravity."

Tilden and Hendricks, one a positive the other a negative political straddle-bug; one foot of each upon soft money and the other upon hard money; one to fool the west and the other the east. June 24th the Times, under an article headed "A candidate needed who will reach the people," says, when comparing Tilden to Hayes, "It is entirely certain that Mr. Tilden is not a better man than Hayes, nor as good a one. Hayes has the negative virtue of never having done anything of any kind, so that nothing can be charged against him. Such is not the case with Mr. Tilden. He has a record, and, unfortunately, it is one that will not stand adverse criticism."

"Moreover," says the Times, "he is the selection of politicians." "He awakes no enthusiasm among the people." "If nominated, Hayes will beat him as badly as Grant beat Greeley."

If the Times was preaching for good and true man and reform, then will the people not ask what omnipotent cause was it which has operated so radically to change the opinion of Mr. Storey as to advocate what he at that time so manfully condemned? Reform? \$7,118 income for 1862. Railroaders are a civilized, and therefore help to lessen the democratic vote—Tilden reforms them; W. L. M. Tweed was a thief and in jail. Tilden reformed him by making him a free American citizen. Matrimony is a holy institution. Tilden reforms it by discarding holiness.

CENTENNIAL.

NOT CAUGHT.

A Democratic organ in Chicago, has been seeking up Governor Hayes' returns of personal property at Fremont, Ohio, and disliking to have all the expenses of such an investigation for nothing, publishes a rumormongering following effect: "The uncle of Gov. Hayes left him a large fortune, but the latter, in listing his personal estate, returned it as follows: Under the head of enumerated items \$6,120 in one year, and \$5,250 in another. Under the head of personal property, not included in the enumerated items, \$5,000 in 1870, and \$4,500 in 1876, making a total, as last given, of \$9,500. This is pretty well. Even when the value of property was estimated at double its price to-day 'Uncle Richard' returned his estate at only \$9,972. After giving away to other relatives \$40,000 the balance of the property went to Governor Hayes, and though, as usual, much of the personal estate was disposed of, the Governor still makes an honest return like an honest man. It is no use. They can't catch him. The more they investigate his character the brighter it shines. There is no way but to turn around in despair, and demand the withdrawal of the New York perjurer, putting up an honest man, if they can find one in this Democratic goose is cooked."

Inter-Ocean.

DEMOCRATIC REASONING.

The nation is in need of reform, and therefore the nation is in need of democracy.

The nation is burdened with a heavy debt, therefore it should be saddled with democracy which was the cause of the debt.

The nation is suffering from hard times; therefore it should accept democracy.

The nation ought to have a better currency; therefore it should accept democracy.

Everybody should have all the money that is wanted; therefore everybody should support the democratic ticket.

Every passing ill has its antidote, and this antidote is democracy. From a black spot in the civil service to a hole in a man's hat, the only remedy is democracy.

We may suffer a few ills as a people, but good men generally will pray that to these may not be added four years of democracy. The west may have its grasshoppers, the east hard times, the south its Ku Klux, but all of these combined in one plague could not equal the evil effects of one single term of democracy. The Lord spare this land this severe affliction.

Over fifty millions of dollars of the annual public expenditures of the government, for pensions, etc., are the direct result of the democratic rebellion. This sum is annually taken from the pockets of the people. The same democracy now wants to control the government, in order to vote payment for rebel claims.

TELEGRAPHIC.

End of the Indian Campaign.

General Sherman leaves Saturday for Harrisburg, where he will be joined by Secretary Cameron, and they will then start on a tour of inspection through the west.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The case of Moulton vs. Beecher, for \$50,000 damages for malicious prosecution, was before Judge Dickman, today, on motion of Sherman for a change of venue on the ground that it would be easier to obtain an impartial jury outside of King county. Pryor, for Moulton, objected and moved to dismiss the case for lack of jurisdiction. The advice of counsel and Sherman's motion stands over for three weeks.

INSTRUCTIONS TO U. S. MARSHALS.

Colored Voters in the South to be Protected.

THE N. Y. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TO RE-ASSEMBLE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The circular letter of the attorney general to United States marshals, concerning the protection of voters in the coming election, says: In the present condition of legislation, the United States occupy a position toward voters and voting, which varies according as the elections are for state and local officers, or for congressional and Presidential electors. The election of representatives includes the election of electors, to vote for a President of the United States, and secure voters against whatever in general prevents a full exercise of the elective franchise, whether it be registration or the actual casting of the ballot, and protects the voter against violence on account of the vote cast or to be cast. The United States, therefore, demands that marshals preserve peace. Whoever violates the rights of the voters, breaks the peace and makes it the duty of the marshal to arrest him. To suppress riots that threaten the integrity of registration is also their duty, that the will of the people may prevail and offenders be legally punished. Notorious events in several states, which recently have been publicly reprobated, render it the grave duty of all marshals who have cause to apprehend a violation of the peace connected with the elections of the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, to prepare to preserve and sustain such peace.

The letter notifies marshals that they will be held responsible for breaches of the peace of the United States which diligence on their part might have prevented, and for the arrest of violators of the peace. It asks that marshals be personally present or by deputy at all places of registration on election when they suspect the peace is threatened. Whenever special deputies be required to enforce the laws, it is noticed they can only be appointed in cities of 20,000 or more inhabitants, under the revised statutes, section 2001, but the duties assigned to marshals and their deputies, by section 22 of other like statutes, belong to all duly appointed deputies, general or special. Such deputies may be appointed to a number according to the discretion of the marshal. In states where sheriffs have similar powers, section 2030, has no practical bearing.

In discharge of such duties, the letter says, all good citizens will doubtless countenance and support them in the discharge of these duties, and on such support the United States mainly rely. These instructions are intended only to counteract that partial wrong, heedlessness or inconsideration, which sometimes triumphs at election moments over the conservative and prevailing rules of society.

The letter advises that such deputy, general and special, have the right to summon assistance for quelling disorder, of every person in the district over the age of fifteen, whether civilians or not, including militia, soldiers and marines, all of whom are bound to obey. The fact that they are organized as military bodies of the state or United States, and under the immediate command of their own officers, does not exempt their legal character. They are still the posse comitatus. He quotes from the opinion of his predecessor, to show that this was well settled law. The laws of the United States are supreme, and likewise the actions of United States officials in enforcing them. Any posse embodied by a state sheriff will, upon this summons, be obliged to become a part of the United States posse.

The secretary speaks for the marshals having such responsibility a corresponding degree of consideration, intelligence and courage. He concludes by saying that in preparing this letter he has considered the recent United States supreme court decision upon the acts of congress regulating the general topic, and has founded the instructions upon those acts as affected by such judgments, which do not however, concern federal elections. He appends a list of statutory provisions for careful reading by marshals and their deputies, and recommends them to consult district attorneys in case of doubt. The president, he adds, has approved these instructions.

There was a lengthy conference at the war department this morning, in regard to the approaching elections. The object was to take preparatory steps to carry out the order in case of necessity, and have a full understanding as to the military giving aid to United States marshals. After a very free exchange of views on the subject, during which Governor Chamberlain and Senator Patterson urged the necessity of military protection in the south, members of the cabinet expressed their opinions at length, and also the desires of the president upon that topic. The secretary of war is in strong accord with the at-

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DECATUR MARKET REPORT.

DECATUR, August 28, 1876.

Wheat	per bushel	1.00
Barley	per bushel	.75
Oats	per bushel	.60
Rye	per bushel	.80
Flour	per barrel	2.50
Meal	per barrel	1.50
Butter	per pound	.15
Eggs	per dozen	1.00
Chickens	per dozen	1.50
Ducks	per dozen	1.00
Geese	per dozen	1.50
Pigs	per head	10.00
Cattle	per head	20.00
Horses	per head	50.00
Sheep	per head	10.00
Goats	per head	5.00
Swine	per head	10.00
Poultry	per dozen	1.00
Fruit	per bushel	1.00
Vegetables	per bushel	1.00
Grain	per bushel	1.00
Hay	per ton	10.00
Straw	per ton	5.00
Timber	per cord	1.00
Coal	per ton	10.00
Oil	per barrel	1.00
Lard	per barrel	1.00
Sugar	per barrel	1.00
Coffee	per barrel	1.00
Tea	per barrel	1.00
Spices	per barrel	1.00
Alcohol	per barrel	1.00
Vin	per barrel	1.00
Wine	per barrel	1.00
Brandy	per barrel	1.00
Rum	per barrel	1.00
Gin	per barrel	1.00
Whisky	per barrel	1.00
Port	per barrel	1.00
Sherry	per barrel	1.00
Champagne	per barrel	1.00
Cognac	per barrel	1.00
Bran	per barrel	1.00
Feed	per barrel	1.00
Stable	per barrel	1.00
Manure	per barrel	1.00
Compost	per barrel	1.00
Gravel	per barrel	1.00
Sand	per barrel	1.00
Clay	per barrel	1.00
Bricks	per barrel	1.00
Tiles	per barrel	1.00
Plaster	per barrel	1.00
Stucco	per barrel	1.00
Paint	per barrel	1.00
Varnish	per barrel	1.00
Oil	per barrel	1.00
Lard	per barrel	1.00
Sugar	per barrel	1.00
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Whisky	per barrel	1.00
Port	per barrel	1.00
Sherry	per barrel	1.00
Champagne	per barrel	1.00
Cognac	per barrel	1.00
Bran	per barrel	1.00
Feed	per barrel	1.00
Stable	per barrel	1.00
Manure	per barrel	1.00
Compost	per barrel	1.00
Gravel	per barrel	1.00
Sand	per barrel	1.00
Clay	per barrel	1.00
Bricks	per barrel	1.00
Tiles	per barrel	1.00
Plaster	per barrel	1.00
Stucco	per barrel	1.00
Paint	per barrel	1.00
Varnish	per barrel	1.00
Oil	per barrel	1.00
Lard	per barrel	1.00
Sugar	per barrel	1.00
Coffee	per barrel	1.00
Tea	per barrel	1.00
Spices	per barrel	1.00
Alcohol	per barrel	1.00
Vin	per barrel	1.00
Wine	per barrel	1.00
Brandy	per barrel	1.00
Rum	per barrel	1.00
Gin	per barrel	1.00
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